

ALL MEXICO AROUSED AGAINST U. S.; RIOTING IN CAPITAL AND FIGHTING ON BORDER; BATTLE AT VERA CRUZ EXPECTED

First Border Fight Expected to Lead to General Violence.

WAR FEVER SPREADS THROUGHOUT MEXICO

Anti-American Feeling Is Reported From the Capital.

ARMY OFFICERS CHAFE AT DELAY

Policy of Waiting Inspires Fear That Action Will Come Too Late.

FRANCE READY TO MEDIATE

Ambassador Informally Offers Services of His Country to Secretary Bryan.

The unrest along the Mexican border last night was the most serious phase of the Mexican situation.

Federals destroyed the town of Nuevo Laredo and fired on American troops in Laredo across the line. They attempted to dynamite the international bridge after burning the American consulate.

Gov. Colquitt of Texas said that if conditions did not improve he would have 10,000 Texans in arms waiting at the Rio Grande. Five Federal soldiers were killed and a number wounded when the United States regulars in Laredo returned the Mexican fire.

Nelson O'Shaughnessy, the American Charge d'Affaires at Mexico city, arrived safely in Vera Cruz last night. With him were the embassy staff and a number of American families.

All Mexico is aflame against the United States and serious rioting has imperiled the lives of all Americans who have been unable to escape.

Admiral Fletcher reports that 126 Mexicans were killed and 195 wounded in the fighting at Vera Cruz. The city is now peaceful, but the fleet is feeding all citizens, the Federals having run out of food supplies.

Japanese in Mexico city paraded the streets with flags and flaming torches, crying "Death to the Americans!"

Fear is felt for Americans in the capital owing to the increase of rioting.

Gen. Villa was still at Juarez last night, uttering protestations of friendship to the United States.

Carranza is reported to be planning to withdraw his note to Secretary Bryan.

The Fifth Brigade sailed from Galveston to Vera Cruz.

The War Department has received information that the appearance of United States warships off Mexican seaports would be the signal for an uprising against American residents.

Refugees of all nations continue to pour out of Mexico.

BORDER FIGHTING EXPECTED.

Washington Hears of Growing Disorder in Northern Mexico.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—The most acute phase of the Mexican situation today was the evidence of uprisings and a growing war spirit along the Mexican border. The blowing up of the American Consulate and the burning of other American buildings at Nuevo Laredo, followed by an exchange of shots between the Mexican Federal troops and the United States troops, were regarded here to-night as only the beginning of scenes of violence in northern Mexico.

From Mexico city word reached the State Department to-night that rioting was going on and the spirit of unrest and discontent is rapidly growing. From other parts of Mexico came reports of a rapidly developing war.

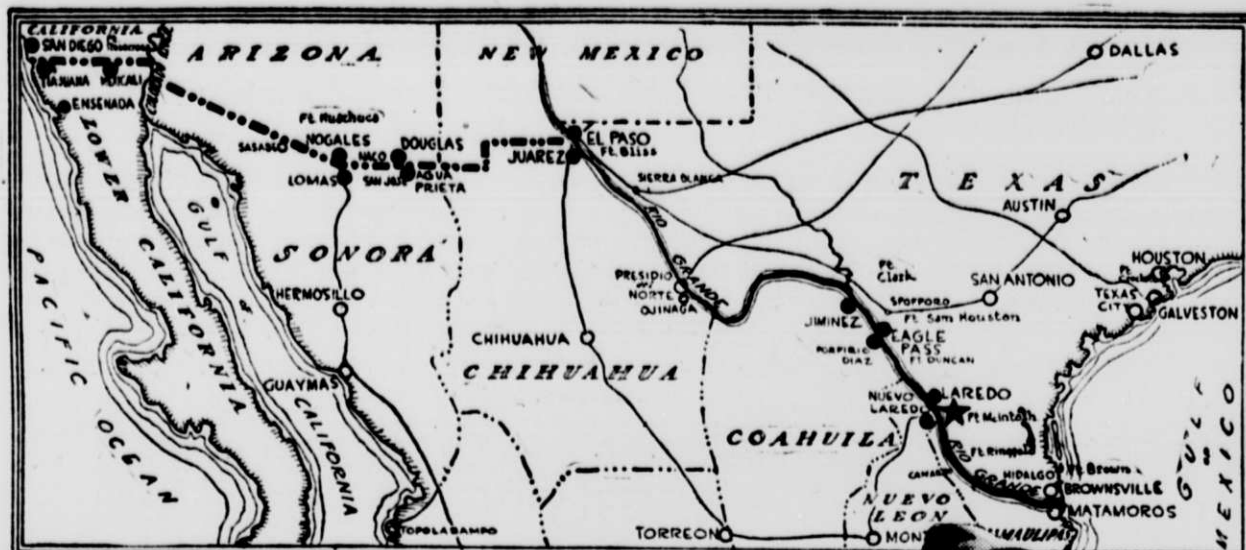
BORDER points considered of prime importance include: Ensenada, in Lower California, only a few miles south of the line, where rioting occurred yesterday and the American Consulate was attacked; Nogales and Naco, near the Arizona border, in Constitutional territory, where disturbances have already occurred; El Paso, Tex., opposite Juarez, where Villa holds sway; Ojinaga, south of Marfa, Tex., where the rebels defeated Huerta's troops, who fled across the line into the United States; Eagle Pass, where several border raids have occurred; Laredo, on

the American side, directly opposite Nuevo Laredo, which town was evacuated yesterday by the Mexican Federals, who before leaving set fire to all public buildings and later engaged in a fight with the United States border patrol; this is also the town where the raid to recover the body of Clemente Vergara was made; finally, all along the line from Nuevo Laredo to the coast, where several towns are still held by the Federals and fighting is reported almost daily. All these points are shown on the map, together with all the United States forts from coast to coast.

MEXICANS BURN BORDER CITY; FIGHT U. S. TROOPS



CAPT. HOWARD, IN COMMAND OF PORT MCINTOSH.



Soldiers Guarding Panama Canal Locks

SPECIAL Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
PANAMA, April 24.—A guard of 400 soldiers of the Tenth Infantry was placed on the locks at both ends of the canal to-night. There is no present danger of an attack, but Gov. Goethals wants to be prepared for any emergency.

The largest ship in the United States navy could use the canal to-day.

plant killed one man trying to approach the bridge. Another man who tried to dynamite the Mexican end of the bridge was killed by American soldiers.

Rumors that some American soldiers were wounded proved to be without foundation and no shots struck in the central part of the city.

Col. Crane of the Ninth Infantry said a rigid patrol of the city, particularly the business section and the American residence section, would be kept up and that every precaution would be taken to prevent outrages by refugees.

Eight Federals were left behind to finish the devastation of the Mexican city. An American proprietor of a store in Nuevo Laredo shot dead one of the incendiaries to-night.

The main body of Federals pitched camp to-night three miles south of the Rio Grande.

REPORTS LAREDO ATTACK.

Gen. Bliss Tells War Department of Border Fight.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—The War Department gave out to-night the following report of a telephone conversation which Adj. Gen. Bliss at Fort Sam Houston had this afternoon with the United States commanding officer at Laredo:

"At 1:30 P. M. thirty-two cars of Federal soldiers came into Nuevo Laredo. At 2 o'clock several explosions blew up car shops, custom house, flour mills and other buildings."

"At 2:30 a detachment of cavalry moved slowly west from the town. Think they were the destructive party. Col. Crane moved two batteries into Laredo to satisfy citizens and protect bridges."

The following was received at 3:58 P. M. by Gen. Bliss and forwarded to the War Department:

"During the evacuation of Nuevo Laredo our patrol at railway bridge was fired on. Fire was returned and Mexicans disappeared. (Signed) 'CRANE.'"

Gen. Bliss added:

"I think there is no significance in this incident."

10,000 MILITIAMEN ON BORDER.

Gov. Colquitt Prepares to Protect Line With State Troops.

AUSTIN, Tex., April 24.—Gov. Colquitt expects to have not less than 10,000 State troops on duty along the Rio Grande border within the next ten days, if the condition of the Mexican situation does not improve.

He sent the first regiment of the National Guard to Brownsville to-day and it will be followed by four more regiments, which will be stationed at other points on the border.

Besides this force the home guard companies now being organized will aggregate more than 5,000 in number. Every man on the frontier is being armed and the supply of guns and ammunition in many of the towns is already exhausted.

BRIGADE OFF FOR BORDER.

Eighth, Commanded by Gen. Pershing, Leaves San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 24.—Three regiments of infantry, the Sixth, Twelfth and Sixteenth, comprising the Eighth Brigade, commanded by Brig.-Gen. John J. Pershing, left San Francisco to-day for the Mexican border.

Two troops of the First Cavalry left Monterey at daybreak for Calexico to join Troop D.

Five companies of Coast Artillery left the Presidio last night for Tecate, thirty-six miles from San Diego.

The Twelfth Infantry, which has been in camp at Palo Alto, arrived in San Francisco before daybreak this morning.



GENERAL FEODORA QUINTANA and GENERAL MIGUEL ALVAREZ in charge of Federals at Nuevo Laredo.

EL PASO IS WELL FORTIFIED AGAINST ATTACK BY REBELS

Residents Purchase Arms and Military Commander Is in Charge—Eighth Infantry on Way to Border Town From California.

EL PASO, April 24.—The precautions taken last night to preserve the peace in El Paso and Juarez were duplicated to-night.

Battery C, Sixth Horse Artillery, commanded El Paso and Juarez from the hills, and infantry and cavalry patrolled the streets and kept guard over the water works reservoir, the gas and electric light plants and the business section of the city generally.

The signal corps established a camp and a "buzzer" on the lawn of the court house this evening. Messages were taken from it before the curious crowds for C. A. P. Hatfield, who commands the United States border patrol and maintain headquarters in the City Hall, across the street from the court house. All points in the city are in touch with the Colonel by wire or wireless.

At midnight the military forces were augmented by the arrival of Battery B, Third Field Artillery, from San Antonio. The guns were immediately detached and prepared for action if necessary. This gives El Paso eight three inch guns, and they are considered ample to cope with any artillery the rebels might muster in Juarez in the event of trouble.

So far as known no artillery and no additional rebel troops have been brought to Juarez. The rebel garrison there numbers about 1,000 men, while there are over 2,000 American troops in El Paso, but part of them have to confine their duties to guarding 5,000 Huerta soldiers, held prisoners at Fort Bliss since their precipitate flight from the rebels at Ojinaga several months ago.

Infantry Brigade on Way.

Speeding toward El Paso from California are three regiments of infantry, constituting the Eighth Brigade, under Brig.-Gen. John J. Pershing. The command of the border patrol and the El Paso situation will fall to the lot of Gen. Pershing

on his arrival here, which will be some time Saturday.

With this number of troops in the city military and civil officials will breathe easier. While there is a sufficient force here now to resist any rebel military movement so long as the Juarez garrison is not largely augmented, military and civil officials consider that it would be insufficient to deal with incendiaries.

Mayor C. E. Kelly and Sheriff Peyton J. Edwards, who are taking the lead in the civic preparations for preserving order in El Paso, sent their families from the city to-day. Several other families have left, but generally no such alarm is felt. The sending of Gen. Pershing's infantry brigade here has served greatly to quiet most fears.

The rebels made no efforts to-day to export any ammunition, as they had been informed in advance that the embargo would last on last night. It is no secret that Villa stopped fighting at Torreon in order to await the arrival of additional ammunition and it is known that, if trouble comes, the rebel army will be without much with which to fight.

The rebels have plenty of rifles and a large supply of fieldpieces, but the cannon are of European manufacture and the rebels have been unable to get ammunition except from Europe. They attempted to manufacture it in Chihuahua, but failed. Little ammunition has been bought in the United States, but with all ports closed against the rebels from this section United States military men figure that they could not fight long.

No Smuggling Possible.

Orozco's campaign against Madero failed at Torreon for lack of ammunition, and while the embargo was on then, it was not so strict as to prevent all smuggling. In the present instance, in case of armed conflict between the United States and the rebels, smuggling of ammunition would be an offence punishable by death,

and United States military officials believe that the embargo would be practically absolute. At present the Rio Grande is running bank full and under ordinary conditions should continue so for thirty or sixty days. This is a regular annual spring time occurrence simultaneously with the melting of the mountain snows. As long as the river is high smuggling is practically impossible.

Americans continue to arm themselves. Today was a repetition of yesterday at the ammunition stores. In ones and twos, and dozens, Americans flocked into ammunition stores and came out with rifles, pistols, riot guns and ammunition. On orders of Mayor Kelly, the ammunition houses ceased to sell to foreigners, but permitted Americans to buy all they could carry. In some instances detectives watched certain suspected ammunition dealers in the main part of the city to see that no arms were sold to Mexicans.

In truth it must be said that there has not been the slightest indication of trouble from any of the Mexicans in El Paso. As a matter of fact, they were never so respectful or polite. It is not so much the people who live here as the rebels in Juarez and the Federal prisoners now interned here that the El Paso residents fear. There has been considerable talk of a petition to the United States to remove the prisoners from El Paso to some interior point, where, without sympathetic friends of the same nationality, they would have no chance of securing arms and no incentive to make a break for liberty.

Refugees continue to arrive in large numbers. Villa is furnishing trains as fast as possible to accommodate foreigners desiring to leave Mexican territory, and foreigners generally are hastening to comply with the orders of their consuls to get to the border as soon as possible.

NEW APPEAL FROM ENSENADA.

Situation Is Critical—More Warships Rushed to Aid.

SAN DIEGO, April 24.—More warships are rushing to Ensenada, Lower California. An official report from the Mohit Cheyenne at Ensenada received by wireless this evening states that another outbreak was imminent, as the Mexican authorities cannot control the anti-American demonstration which started last night.

Consul Guyant and about 200 Americans are still bottled up in the consulate. The guns of the Cheyenne are trained upon the Mexican village, while on the beach the Federal soldiers have entrenched themselves hoping to prevent any landing in case such is attempted.

A 7 o'clock to-night Lieut. Heron, commander of the Cheyenne, was instructed to protect American lives at any cost, and if it became necessary to take and hold the port.

The torpedo fleet tender Iris is now rushing to Ensenada to assist the Cheyenne. The British ship Albatross is in Ensenada harbor ready to take on refugees.

Two American vessels, probably ocean launches, have been seized by the Mexican authorities near Mazatlan, according to reports received today by naval authorities, and Admiral T. B. Howard at Mazatlan has been ordered to make a full investigation.

REBELS ATTACK TAMPICO.

Federal Gunboats Are Defending City, Admiral Mayo Reports.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Admiral Badger cables late to-night:

"Admiral Mayo reports by wireless that the rebels attacked Tampico today. The Federal gunboats are defending the city with their guns."

O'Shaughnessy Safe at Gulf Port With Staff and Refugees.

HUERTA CONFISCATES GUNS AT EMBASSY

Maass Heads Big Force of Federals 15 Miles From Vera Cruz.

FOOD SUPPLY IN PORT IS DWINDLING

Bread Lines Established by Fletcher—U. S. Bands Play in Plazas.

OFFICIALS WON'T RETURN

Huerta Sends Machine Guns and Men to Defend Line to Capital.

Huerta Prepares Defence of Line to Mexico City

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 25 (Saturday).—This bulletin was given out by the Navy Department at 12:15 o'clock this morning:

"The Department is in receipt of a despatch from Vera Cruz at 3:25 P. M. yesterday stating that from an authentic source information had been obtained that all English locomotive engineers of the Mexican Railway were arrested by Federal authorities and imprisoned in a clear factory at Orizaba. The latest advice is that they have not been released."

"The American chief despatcher at Orizaba was also arrested, but later released, with admonition not to approach the station. All locomotives were placed in the hands of Mexicans who, it is believed, cannot handle the class of motive power operated on the mountains."

"Gen. Navarette came as far as Camaron, sixty-four kilometers from Vera Cruz, with one coach load of men and a box car loaded with machine guns and necessary explosives for blowing up bridges on the Mexican railway, which are numerous, high and large on this line, and in some places it is impossible to arrange a passage of trains by any other provisional means."

"An unruly mob made energetic efforts to burn railway equipment of the same railroad in Mexico city, but was prevented by Federal soldiers. This railroad is mobilizing all equipment possible at Apizaco, 286 kilometers from Vera Cruz, under instructions from Federal Government."

"The Tehuantepec Railway was cut and operation suspended on the 21st and 22d. Officials of this railway pointed they might renew service on the 23d. This is unlikely."

By DUDLEY HARMON.
Special correspondent of THE SUN with Admiral Badger's fleet.

VERA CRUZ, April 24.—Nelson O'Shaughnessy, the American Charge d'Affaires at Mexico city, who received his passports yesterday from Gen. Huerta, arrived here safely to-night with his family.

Charge d'Affaires O'Shaughnessy in an interview to-night said that up to the time of leaving Mexico city he went by automobile throughout the capital without any hindrance and without protection. Nevertheless he advised all Americans to get out of Mexico city on the train which will be permitted to follow the one on which he came.

Mr. O'Shaughnessy said he had not been advised by the American State Department of his recall. His first advice on this point was a note which he got from the Mexican Government on Wednesday. The note after informing him that he could have his passports apologized for the necessity of such action and expressed the most friendly sentiments toward himself and the Americans in Mexico, but said it had been made necessary by the action of the United States, which was declared to be "an act of war."

Huerta Expressed Regret.

Senor Portillo y Rojas, the Foreign Secretary, and President Huerta visited him on Wednesday night, and expressed the most friendly feelings for him. Presi-